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Notes on Western Conifers.—In another publication I intend to give a full account of the observations on Coniferæ made in the Pacific States, when with Prof. Sargent and Dr. Parry I explored their forests, but it seems proper that I should not withhold any longer the principal results arrived at.

Abies amabilis, (Douglas) Forbes, is not a variety of *A. grandis* as I had assumed, but a very distinct species peculiar to the higher mountains of the Cascade Range from Oregon to British Columbia. It is easily recognized by its dense, dark green, glossy leaves, very white underneath, usually emarginate, but on the fertile branchlets acute; by its large very thick purple cones and oblancolate acuminate bracts.

Abies nobilis, (Douglas) Lindley, is peculiar to the higher mountains of Oregon and has not yet been found in California nor, as far as I can learn, in Washington Territory. Its grooved leaves crowded on the branchlets, and its large purple cones with long exsert recurved bracts, well characterize it. The tree on Mount Shasta which has gone by this name (also in the Flora of California) is distinguished by its quadrangular leaves, keeled on the upper side; its large cones considerably resemble those of *nobilis* and have often, not always, exsert and recurved bracts; it is a form of *A. magnifica* Murr., the common Red Fir of the Californian Sierras, which has bracts normally enclosed.

Pinus reflexa, n. sp., (*P. flexilis* var. *reflexa*, Eng. in Rothrock's Rep. Bot. Exp. Wheeler) proves to be quite distinct from *flexilis*, not only by the reflexed scales of the cone but also and principally by the long peduncled cylindric female aments, erect in the first, recurved in the second year, which associate it with the true *Strobi*, while the large wingless seeds distinguish it from the other species of that section.

P. albicaulis, Eng., is specifically distinguished from *P. flexilis* by its subglobose purple cones with short, thick scales and its thin white at last scaly bark.

P. Chihuahuana, Eng., observed by us in the Arizona Mountains, proves to be of peculiar interest as maturing its cones in the third year, the only American species with this character, which I have found only once more in the Mediterranean *P. Pinea*.

P. Jeffreyi, Murr., holds its characters well wherever we have seen it from the mountains west of Mt. Shasta, where it was first discovered, down to the San Bernardino Mountains, affecting more particularly the eastern slopes. The glaucous branchlets with pleasantly aromatic fragrance, thinner glaucous foliage, the great size of the cones with thin, spiny recurved mucro on the scales, large seeds and more numerous cotyledons, distinguish it from *P. ponderosa* which has brownish-green branchlets with a turpentine odor and dark green coarser foliage.

Pinus Arizonica, Eng., has also been repeatedly collected by us as well as by subsequent explorers, and the question has been agitated whether it may not be also a form of *P. ponderosa*. The fact is that five-leaved forms of this species do occur on the Californian Sierras

(Lemmon) and on the Arizona Mountains (Lemmon, Pringle), but the larger number of leaves is here a casual occurrence; the branchlets show the brown-green color noticed above, the leaves are dark green and have the structure described by me in Wheeler's Report. *P. Arizonica* has glaucous branchlets, thinner leaves, constantly in fives, and of different structure; its cones are thicker and shorter with much more prominent umbos, but not much weight can be put on this last character.—G. ENGELMANN.

Some Additions to the North American Flora.—STELLARIA OBTUSA, n. sp.—Glabrous, stems weak, prostrate, much branched, leaves subsessile triangular-ovate acute smooth edged 1–nerved and the delicate reticulated veins uniting into distinct intramarginal nerves; flowers single, pseudo-axillary, peduncles nearly as long as the leaves patulous or recurved in fruit, sepals ovate obtuse nerveless scarcely membranaceous on the margin, petals (always ?) wanting; capsule ovate obtuse scarcely exsert, seeds (under the lens) covered with oblong linear pectinate tubercles, dark brown.—Western Colorado on the tributaries of Gunnison River, alt. 9,000 to 10,000 feet, in damp grounds, T. S. Brandegee. Closely allied to *S. crispa* of the northwest but readily distinguished by the form of the sepals, the capsule and the seeds; in that species the sepals are lanceolate, broadly margined and 3–nerved, the capsule exsert, acutish, the seeds larger, reddish and nearly smooth. *S. borealis*, with which *crispa* has sometimes been united, has a similar calyx, capsule and seeds, but is distinguished by its elongated lance linear leaves, finely serrulate on the edge, the intramarginal nerve very indistinct.

CAMPANULA PLANIFLORA, n. sp.—Erect, glabrous, a finger to a span high from a filiform rootstock bearing similar subterranean stolons, usually 1–flowered; leaves lanceolate to linear-lanceolate 1 to 2 inches long, 2–3 lines wide, the lowest ones sometimes broader, all more or less dentate or denticulate; flower erect, calyx turbinate, lobes lance-linear mostly dentate, several times longer than the tube and exceeding the tube of the corolla; corolla shallow, wide open, 4 times wider than deep, divided to the middle or beyond; lobes ovate acute spreading or at length reflexed; capsule erect ovate or turbinate as long as the connivent calyx lobes or shorter, opening at top—*C. Langsdorffiana* of the Rocky Mountain floras, not Fischer; *C. Scheuchzeri*, Gray Flora in part.

Common in Subalpine meadows, near streamlets, at an elevation of 7000–9000 feet. Colorado; Clear Creek valley, Middle and South Parks. The large and very shallow flowers of a reddish-purple color and the filiform branching rootstocks distinguish this species at once from *C uniflora* with which I had united it (this journal,6.238). The usually erect stems become sometimes decumbent and several flowered when overgrown. *C. uniflora* is found only on bare alpine slopes, usually with *Dryas* and *Silene acaulis* at about 12000 to 13000 feet alt. It grows from a stout several-headed rootstock, bears deeply campanulate mostly horizontal flowers ½ inch in length